

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RĀJPŪTĀNĀ,
Received up to 27th February, 1880.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Nyāya Sudha* (Hardā), of the 20th February, states that in all the civilized countries in Europe and America a very light tax

Circulation,
400 copies.

Court-fees.

is levied on justice just to meet the cost, but the tax in this country is simply ruinous. In Bengal the stamp revenue exceeds the cost of the maintenance of law courts by 33 lakhs of rupees! Similarly, there is a large surplus under this head in every other province. Ostensibly the tax on justice is intended to realize the cost of law courts from those who avail themselves of their services and to check the spread of litigation, but practically the Government of India regards that tax as a source of revenue. Experience has clearly shown that court-fees are in no way calculated to check litigation. The number of suits has steadily increased from year to year in spite of the levy of increased court-fees, just as the use of intoxicating drugs and liquors has spread in spite of the excise duties. Government has deemed it expedient to pass an Act with a view to saving the agricultural

classes from the extortions of village Shylocks, but those classes are still as badly off as ever. The fact of the matter is that their condition will not improve unless Government sees its way to reducing the heavy tax on justice. We are not disposed to think that those right-thinking men who at present refrain from litigation would be induced to indulge in that luxury if it were made cheaper. At present even a day labourer, whose wages do not exceed 2 annas a day, cannot file a civil suit or institute a criminal prosecution at a court without paying 8 annas into the Government treasury. Many rich persons have been ruined by the exorbitant expenses of litigation. The public has always strongly condemned the high rates of court-fees in vain. Sir Richard Garth of the Calcutta High Court has lately penned a very able minute in condemnation of the Government policy in this matter. A Court-Fees Bill has been under the consideration of the Supreme Government for the last three years. It is to be hoped that the Government will avail itself of the opportunity to reduce the court-fees.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Lucknow), of the 22nd February, states Local self-government, that the local self-government scheme Lucknow. is at present greatly engaging the attention of the community at Lucknow. The Rafah-i-Am Association held three meetings in one week to consider the subject. The editor would make the following proposals:— The whole town should be divided into twelve wards. It would be most convenient to make the division according to police-stations. As there are six police-stations in the town, the area under the jurisdiction of each station should as a rule be divided into two wards. Each ward should as a rule return two members, and the total number of members should not exceed 24. As all classes of the community at Lucknow live on friendly terms, no class should be allowed to send its special representatives to the municipal board. If any class considers it necessary to have its special representative, it should bring the matter

to the notice of the Local Government, which should endeavour to meet its wishes as far as possible in selecting Government members. It was proposed at the meeting of the Rafáh-i-Ám Association held on the 19th February, that those persons who live in houses, the renting value of which is not less than Rs. 5 a month, should be eligible for the office of voter. But it would be better first to settle the number of voters and then to fix a qualification which may secure the required number. But voters should be also intelligent persons. As regards qualifications for the office of member, barristers-at-law, pleaders of the first and second grades, graduates, editors whose papers have a comparatively large circulation, as well as those gentlemen and traders whose income is not below Rs. 100 a month and who are fairly educated, should be eligible for the office. Those persons who are qualified and desire to be members should send in their names to the secretary or president of the municipal board. As regards the method of election, the voters of a ward should be invited to a place in that ward, and each voter should be given a piece of paper and a pencil and asked to write the name of that candidate, whom he wishes to be elected, on that paper. Those candidates who secure highest votes in that way should be elected. (The same paper, of the 24th February, states that at the Chhatar Manzil meeting held on the 22nd idem, the Deputy Commissioner explained the objects of the meeting and promised his aid and co-operation in the carrying out of the scheme. The provisions of section 9, Act XV. of 1883, were then read out and proposals were made and discussed to give effect to those provisions, but no definite conclusions being arrived at, a select committee was appointed to prepare draft rules for the carrying out of the measure.)

A correspondent of the *Anjuman-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of

Government schools and indigenous schools.

have hitherto been working at cross purposes to a large extent,

Circulation,
425 copies.

and urges that the two classes of institutions should be brought to co-operate with each other. Secular education should be introduced into indigenous schools which at present generally give only religious instruction, and arrangements should be made, as far as possible, for religious instruction being also imparted at Government schools.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

The *Akhbar-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 20th February, states that any one who would collect the Viceroy's speeches delivered in the Deccan. speeches delivered by the Viceroy during his late visit to the Deccan and print them together would render a real service to the country. The speeches would be a very useful study to the people. They clearly show Lord Ripon's love of justice and truth and his sympathy with the people. His Lordship dislikes flattery and is always ready to explain his measures to the public. The editor quotes extracts from His Excellency's reply to the address of the natives of Cuddapah.

Circulation,
900 copies.

Presents made to Mr. Christie, of Siálkot, by natives.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 23rd February, is glad to say that Mr. Christie, C.I.E., District Superintendent of Police, Siálkot, as a rule accepts no presents from officials or non-officials, and if at any time he considers it necessary to accept any presents, he sells them and pays the money realized into the Government treasury, however trifling they may be. A man insisted on his receiving eight or ten oranges. He took them, but sent them to the police-station for sale and deposited the money realized into the Government treasury. Other European officers would do well to follow his example.

The same paper, of the 22nd February, states that the Treasury officers, Panjab. Panjab Government is not well advised in giving judicial work to treasury officers. Besides treasury business they have also to do registry, revenue, municipal, and other miscellaneous work in many places. If they do this work carefully, they can hardly find time to hear civil and criminal cases. Even if they work

from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., they cannot take up all the cases on the day fixed for their hearing. Cases are often postponed by them from day to day. Hence it will be perceived that the arrangement not only prevents treasury officers from doing justice to their proper duties, but also exposes suitors to great inconvenience. Treasury officers should be relieved of judicial work, especially at those places where there are comparatively large garrisons of troops, and where treasury work is heavy in consequence. We are at a loss to understand why Extra Assistant Commissioners are placed in charge of treasuries. Treasury officers should form a separate class by themselves and should not be allowed the same high rates of pay as Extra Assistant Commissioners.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 24th February,

Circulation,
150 copies.

Increase of pay of states that rumour has it that Government intends to increase the pay of European soldiers. European soldiers by 25 per cent. Why should not the same indulgence, asks the editor, be shown to native soldiers? Have not the latter fought the battles of Government, at home and abroad, shoulder to shoulder with the former? Are not European soldiers already allowed a much higher pay than natives?

The *Mahr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 22nd February, urges

Circulation,
140 copies.

Need for a separate University for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

the establishment of a separate University in the United Provinces, in order that they may not be left behind other provinces in the race for

education.

A correspondent of the same paper states that District

Honorary magistrates.

Officers are often influenced only by considerations of birth and wealth

in making nominations for the office of honorary magistrate, but obviously it is unwise to bestow criminal powers on persons who are quite illiterate and unacquainted with the law.

No one should be appointed to the office until he has passed a prescribed examination. Moreover, such appointments should be always made with the consent of the people. (The *Rasīq-i-Hind*, Lahore, of the 23rd February, also complains that honorary magistrates are generally illiterate and incapable of properly dispensing justice, and urges that no one should be appointed an honorary magistrate unless he has passed a fixed educational test.)

Circulation,
140 copies.

The *Khair Khwāh-i-Ālam* (Delhi), of the 24th February, complains that now-a-days high prices always rule the grain market and ascribes this permanent dearth to the following causes:—(1) Cultivators are required to pay for the use of canal water, which is also injurious to the fertility of the soil. (2) Revenue instalments are realized from land-holders and cultivators with severity, no remissions being granted even in times of failure of crops. (3) This rigid revenue policy has thrown the agricultural classes on the tender mercies of unconscientious mahājans. The former have become mere servants of the latter to all intents and purposes. Government has lately ordered advances to be largely made to cultivators from the Government treasury for agricultural purposes, but this arrangement alone is not likely to have any appreciable effect on their condition. (4) A large quantity of grain is exported to Europe. (5) Cultivation is carried on in this country with the aid of cattle, but they are not properly fed, no pasture-grounds being reserved for them. Particularly in times of drought large numbers of cattle perish from want of fodder. (6) Cultivators are not well acquainted with the scientific principles of agriculture. If the land policy which was in vogue under Mughal rule were revived and the Government demand made more elastic, the condition of the agricultural classes would surely improve, as was once clearly pointed out by Mr. H. G. Keene. Government should take a portion of the actual produce in kind as its share.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Sikandara, complains that the lower Irrigation officials attached to the Ganges Canal, such as chaprásis, amins,

Irrigation officials attached to the Ganges Canal.

ziladárs, &c., extort money from cultivators in various ways. A cultivator pays one rupee to the chaprásí every time that he takes water from the canal to irrigate his crops, otherwise the latter brings false charges against the former and gets him fined. The higher Irrigation authorities should see to this.

The *Núr-i-Badaun*, of the 21st February, complains of A case of police torture, the oppression of the people by the

Circulation,
250 copies.

Aonla, Bareilly. police and publishes a petition which

a native of Aonla has lately presented to the District Magistrate of Bareilly against Chhatar Behári Lal, the sub-inspector of police at Aonla. The petitioner states that a theft was committed at that place. The sub-inspector, suspecting Mián Khán, petitioner's son, to be implicated in the theft, severely beat Mián Khán and threw cold water on his body at night. The petitioner asked the sub-inspector to send Mián Khán to the Magistrate for trial, if he considered him to be guilty, but not to torture him in that way. The sub-inspector became angry, ordered the petitioner to be beaten, detained him at the police-station for eight days and did not release him until he had paid him a bribe of Rs. 5. The petitioner complains that Chhatar Behári Lal has also extorted money from other persons in the same way. The editor says that he anxiously awaits the decision of the Magistrate in the case.

A correspondent of the *Ajidd-i-Hind* (Jullandur), of the 23rd February, is glad to say that

Circulation,
120 copies.

Bestowal of the title of Rájá on Munshi Nawal Kishor, the proprietor of the *Oudh Akhbar*, the proprietor of the *Oudh Akhbar*, but argues that Munshi Harsukh Ráe, the proprietor of the *Kab-i-Nár*, is also entitled

to the same honour, the *Koh-i-Nur* being the father of the native press in Upper India.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 25th February, states

Abolition of Government Book Depots at Bombay and Lahore.

that the Bombay Government has abolished the Government Book Depôt at Bombay and given contract to a

native firm for the supply of books to schools. This is as it should be. The Panjab Government, too, has decided to close the Lahore Book Depôt, and it is to be hoped that the same arrangement that has been made in the Western Presidency for the future supply of books will be followed in the Panjab. But this is not enough. Jail presses and other jail industries should be also abolished in the interest of private enterprise. True, such institutions recommend themselves on the ground that they teach industries to prisoners, but the maintenance of such institutions is calculated to ruin private industries. Moreover, it should be observed that the prison is intended to be a house of correction and not a school.

The same paper states that private presses publish vernacular translations of the Panjab Civil List.

Urdú translation of the Panjab Civil List on their own account, but the translations are not generally ready till a month after the appearance of the original. It would be a good thing if arrangements could be made for both the English and Urdú versions being simultaneously printed at the Government Press.

Circulation,
310 copies.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 20th February, com-

Incivility shown by the munsif at Lahore to plead-

plaints that the munsif at Lahore does not properly treat pleaders and suitors and advises him to mend his ways.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Mittra Vilas* (Lahore), of the 25th February, states

Publication of list of voters, Lahore.

that a list of persons who have been selected to be voters at Lahore in connection with the new local self-government scheme has

been put up at the city police-station in order that if any one wishes to object to the selection of any voter, he may do so, or if the name of any person who is qualified to be a voter has been omitted from the list, he may bring the omission to the notice of proper authorities. But the list has been pasted on the wall at such a height that no one can properly read it from the ground. Either some strong wooden ladders should be placed at the police-station for the use of those who desire to read the list, or the names of the voters should be entered in a register and copies of the register placed at several public places in the town.

The *Vritta Dhárá* (Dhár), of the 18th February, states

Circulation,
120 copies.

Capital punishment. that capital punishment is seldom inflicted on offenders by the courts of

law in France, Belgium, and Germany. In Germany, during the last twenty-five years only one man, who attempted the life of the emperor, was sentenced to death in 1878. That punishment does not exist even among Russians, who have only lately begun to be considered as a civilized people. Under these circumstances, it is a matter of profound regret and surprise that hanging should be practised in such a large degree as a mode of punishment among Englishmen, who stand in the foremost ranks of civilized nations. The British Government has always taken the lead in advancing the cause of humanity. When it has put a stop to slave-trade, the *suttee* and other cruel customs which prevailed in this country, we do not understand why it has maintained the barbarous mode of punishment in question.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 27th February,

Circulation,
610 copies.

Sir Alfred Lyall's orders for the regulation of the Hindú Gochární fair held at Agra.

His Honor for the regulation of the Hindú Gochární fair held at Agra every year, the editor remarks that these orders

must have been received with a feeling of general satisfaction there. His Honor's just decision in this case will be always remembered as one of the chief events of His Honor's administration. Every right-thinking and unprejudiced person will approve of the decision, which is sure to restore friendly relations between the Hindus and Musalmans of Agra. The continuance of the dispute would be most injurious to both classes. The editor states, on the authority of his correspondent, that Munshi Rājā Rām, tahsildār, is generally believed at Agra to be the root of all the evil, and remarks that his transfer from that place would greatly tend to allay popular feeling.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 3rd January, states that the Hindu and Musalmans at Agra hitherto always lived on the best of terms with each other, expresses deep regret at the ill feeling that has sprung between the two classes during the last two years, reminds them that they are subject to a strong and just Government which has granted equal rights and privileges to them, and advises them to resume their friendly relations, letting by-gones be by-gones.

The same paper is glad to state that the Female Medical School at the Medical School at Agra. School at Bombay bids fair to be successful, and advertizing to the female class at the Medical School at Agra, urges that the female students should be instructed in a separate house.

Circulation,
450 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 26th February, writing from Amritsar, complains that there is a European Magistrate at Amritsar.

Use of abusive language by a European Magistrate at Amritsar. The European Magistrate at that place who is in the habit of abusing those who have occasion to deal with him. Lately he addressed a respectable pleader in improper language, and the latter paid him in his own coin. The Deputy Commissioner should warn him against abusing any one in future.

A correspondent of the *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the Circulation, 600 copies.

Graduates and the 20th February, says that the complaint of graduates in the united provinces as to their exclusion from the public service is reasonable and just. To say nothing of university men, the number of English-knowing men is very small in the Subordinate Executive Service. Posts of trust and responsibility, for which natives are eligible, need not be entirely reserved for graduates, but graduates of good family should be always preferred to those who cannot boast of high education for such appointments. By men of good family we do not mean the sons of the nobility and gentry, but those belonging to what are considered as respectable classes of the community from the native point of view. Having appointed three or four graduates as munsifs, having disqualified non-graduates as a rule from competing for the High Court Pleadership examination, and having made the Middle Class Examination certificate as a *sine quâ non* for the public service, does the Local Government think that it has done its duty in the way of encouraging high education? The evil is aggravated by the circumstance that the orders of the Local Government on the subject are more honoured in the breach than in the observance by subordinate officers. Lately a Deputy Commissioner in Oudh recommended a young English-educated man for a vacant tahsildârship, but the Commissioner objected to the proposed appointment on the score of the youth and inexperience of the candidate and recommended an old Government servant in his place. The Local Government of course sanctioned the Commissioner's proposal, in utter disregard of its own standing orders, printed in the Oudh Digest, to the effect that English-knowing candidates will be always preferred to Urdu-knowing ones for such offices. We do not see why educated youths should be considered unfit for tahsildârships simply because of their age, particularly when civilians only 24 or 25 years old are made Assistant Commissioners. Now that the subject of recruit-

ment of the Subordinate Executive Service is under the consideration of the Local Government, the writer hopes the opportunity will be taken to assign a large share of the yearly vacancies to graduates. The exigencies of the public service also render this arrangement necessary, because Urdu-knowing men cannot be placed in charge of Government treasuries.

Admission of graduates to the Lieutenant-Governor's darbár in the Panjáb.

The same paper, of the 24th February, states that some time ago Sir Charles Aitchison framed new rules for filling up vacancies among Extra Assistant Commissioners, with a view to giving graduates a fair share of those appointments. His Honor has recently been pleased to make another concession to graduates. They have been declared as entitled to seats at the Lieutenant-Governor's darbárs. It is to be hoped that the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government will follow the noble example set by the Panjáb Government and adopt similar measures for the encouragement of high education.

The same paper states that the Calcutta University has hitherto been conducted on the same principles on which it was established thirty years ago. It has no doubt done a great deal, but it should have done more. For some years past the public has strictly watched its proceedings and has not found its administration to be quite satisfactory. Its late examinations were conducted in a most unsatisfactory way. The Entrance Examination was first fixed to be held in November last, but the date was subsequently changed and the examination came off in December last. The names of successful candidates were published in February. No such great delay ever took place before in the publication of the results. But the worst part of the story still remains to be told. The first list of successful candidates published by the University contained 1,763 names. When the head-quarters of

some schools complained that they could not understand how some of their best pupils had been plucked, a revised list was published by the University, twelve new names being added to the list. This state of things reflects great discredit on the management of the University by the Senate, which does not carry on its proceedings above-board. The fact of the matter is that the Calcutta University has got more work than it can properly perform. The cause of education in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh suffers from their connection with that institution. They should now have a separate University of their own, like the Panjáb. It is to be regretted that Sir Alfred Lyall, who is himself a distinguished scholar, takes little interest in educational matters.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 20th February, com-

Circulation,
310 copies.

Visits paid by Europeans to Faridkot, Panjáb. plains that since the Mahárájá of Faridkot has made a metalled road in his State some Europeans have paid a visit to that State almost every week, under the pretext of shooting or amusement, to partake of the hospitality of the Mahárájá. Such frequent visits put the State to unnecessary expense and are objectionable.

POST-OFFICE.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etawah) of the 24th February,

Circulation,
150 copies.

Half-anna and quarter-anna post-cards. states that the income of the post-office in Japan amounted to no less than 17 lakhs of rupees during the last year. This large income was simply due to the low rates of postage prevailing there. In that island one can send four post-cards for one pice. If the Government of India be not prepared to reduce the postage at once to such an extent, it should reduce the price of the reply post-card to one pice, and that of the ordinary card to half a pice.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Date of Examn.	Date of Examn.	Circulation.
1	Ajma-i-Hind	... Jullundur,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Feb. 23rd	Feb. 25th	150 copies.
2	Ajma-i-Panjab	... Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Bulta Singh	" 18th,	" 21st,	500 "
3	Ajma-i-Sind	... Agre	Ditto	"	Khwaja Yusuf Ali	" 20th,	" 23rd,	500 "
4	Ajma-i-Sind	... Moridshah	Ditto	"	Ahmed Baksh	" 22nd,	" 25th,	500 "
5	Ajma-i-Ahmed	...	Ditto	"	Dilawar Ali	" 25th & 26th,	" 27th	500 "
6	Ajma-i-Slam	... Meerut	Ditto	"	Maqarrab Hussain	" 19th	" 21st	200 "
7	Ajma-i-Ain	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 20th & 23rd	" 21st,	200 "
8	Ajma-i-Ahmed	... Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Fakhr-i-din	" 10th	" 21st	200 "
9	Ajma-i-Asgar	... Aligarh	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Gulab Ali	" 19th & 23rd,	" 21st,	200 "
10	Ajma-i-Ahmed	... Aligarh	Hindi	"	Sadi Nand	" 18th	" 21st	200 copies.
11	Ajma-i-Hind	... Aligarh	Urdu	"	Mirza Arshiq Hussain	" 15th	" 21st	115 "
12	Ajma-i-Hind	... Aligarh	Ditto	"	Qawaid-i-Lil	" 16th & 23rd,	" 27th	141 "
13	Ajma-i-Punjabi	... Lahore	Ditto	"	Secretary to the An-	" 23rd	" 28th	425 copies (In-
14	Ajma-i-Punjabi	... Amritsar	Ditto	"	junma-i-Punjabi	"	"	cluding 200 copies taken
15	Ajma-i-Punjabi	... Lahore	Ditto	"	Ezab-i-Ban	" 20th	" 23rd	by Govt.)

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF EXAMPT.	CIRCULATION.	
37	Kahf Patrika	... Bhopal	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Lakshmi Shankar, Feb. 22nd M.A.	1884.	1884.	600 copies (in- cluding 501 copies taken by Govt.)	
38	Kathiar Panj	... Lucknow	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Ameed Hussain Revd. J. H. Meen- more.	" " "	15th	... 60 copies.	
39	Kashid-i-Hind	... Lucknow	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Mir Hasan	" 2nd	416	"	
40	Kair Khanda-i-Urdu	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Brij Lal	" 24th	28th	140	"
41	Kair Khanda-i-Panj-Gurj- wali.	... Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Brij Lal	" 20th	25th	600	"
42	Koh-i-Nar	... Lahore	Urdu	Tri-weekly	Harvukh Rai	" 19th, 21st & 23rd.	21st	450 copies (in- cluding 100 copies taken by Govt.)	72 copies.
43	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Habsi Abdellah	" 17th & 20th	2nd	800	"
44	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Iqbali-din	" 21st	26th	165	"
45	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	" 22nd	" "	800	"
46	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Bulbul Ditta	" 18th	27th	22nd	"
47	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Gobardhan Ditta	" 19th & 26th	21st & 28th	100	"
48	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	" 2nd	29th	500	"
49	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Dungs Prasad	" 2nd	" "	40	"
50	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Dungs Prasad	" 2nd	" "	100	"
51	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Dungs Prasad	" 2nd	" "	100	"
52	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Dungs Prasad	" 2nd	" "	100	"
53	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Dungs Prasad	" 2nd	" "	100	"
54	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Dungs Prasad	" 2nd	" "	100	"
55	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Dungs Prasad	" 2nd	" "	100	"
56	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Dungs Prasad	" 2nd	" "	100	"
57	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Dungs Prasad	" 2nd	" "	100	"
58	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Dungs Prasad	" 2nd	" "	100	"
59	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Dungs Prasad	" 2nd	" "	100	"
60	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Dungs Prasad	" 2nd	" "	100	"
61	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Dungs Prasad	" 2nd	" "	100	"
62	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Dungs Prasad	" 2nd	" "	100	"
63	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Dungs Prasad	" 2nd	" "	100	"
64	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Dungs Prasad	" 2nd	" "	100	"
65	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Dungs Prasad	" 2nd	" "	100	"
66	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Dungs Prasad	" 2nd	" "	100	"
67	Kumud-i-Mir	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Dungs Prasad	" 2nd	" "	100	"
68									

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publication.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.		
								1884.	1884.	700 copies.
70	Prayag Standard	Allahabad	Hindi	Weekly	Dowali Nandan	Feb. 26th	Feb. 26th	...	...	...
71	Prince of Wales' Gazette.	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	" 20th	" 22nd	...	...	...
72	Public Opinion	Bénarès	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Vishnu Dalt,	" 26th	" 27th	...	108	...
73	Quintessence of Abber-	Jullundur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bekhsh	" 23rd	" 24th	...	108	2
74	Rajah-i-Aam	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	" 16th	" 22nd	...	600	2
75	Reyat-i-Bind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mubarram Alf	" 23rd	" 26th	...	450	2
76	Rejeh-i-Abber	Bénarès	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Hussain	" 20th	" 21st	...	450	2
77	Rahber-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Nadir Ali Shah	" 22nd & 26th	" 23rd & 27th	respectively.	450	2
78	Rejeh-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Hargopal	" 20th	" 23rd	...	700	2
79	Rishabh Abber	Rapurhals	Ditto	Ditto	Maha Narain	" 24th	" 27th	...	184	2
80	Sabhe Kapoorhals	Bhawali	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Mathurā	" 25th	" 26th	...	190	2
81	Sabre-i-Hind	pur.	Ditto	Ditto	Dwarka Nath	" 21st	" 24th	...	320	2
82	Saffron Kirti Sudha	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Ditto	" 18th	" 19th	...	200	2
83	Saffron Kirti Sudha	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bawali Dhar	...	...	...	120	2
84	Saffron Kirti Sudha	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Tri-monthly, Ahmad Hassan	" 20th	" 23rd	...	175	2
85	Saffron Kirti Sudha	Morabbi	Ditto	Ditto	Benwali Lal	" 19th	" 22nd	...	175	2
86	Saffron Kirti Sudha	Singapore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Ibrāhīm	" 21st	" 21st	...	90	2
87	Saffron Kirti Sudha	Calcutta	Ditto	Ditto	Rabat Ali Khan	" 24th	" 27th	...	125	2
88	Saffron Kirti Sudha	London	Ditto	Ditto	Piran Chand	" 24th	" 26th	...	150	2
89	Saffron Kirti Sudha	Leeds	Ditto	Ditto	Karīb Hussain	...	...	...	...	...

89	Victoria Paper	... Siklukot	... Daily	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Daily	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Gyan Chand	... 18th,	19th	21st,	22nd,	900	"	
90	Tribhī Dīpār	... Dhār	... Ghāsūspur	... Urdū	... Urdū	... Marīthī	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Harf Bhāskar	... Sirāju-l-dīn Ahmad,	... 11th & 18th	"	23rd,	24th & 26th res- pectively.	28rd, 24th & 26th res- pectively.	"
91	Waqt-i-Ālam	... Ghāsūspur	... Urdū	... Urdū	... Urdū	... Urdū	... Urdū	... Urdū	... Urdū	... Khwājīs Yūsuf Ali,	... For Muhammād ...	... 19th	..."	23rd	24th	120	"
92	Zandekāt	... Ghāsūspur	... Urdū	... Urdū	... Urdū	... Urdū	... Urdū	... Urdū	... Urdū	... For Muhammād ...	... For Muhammād ...	..."	21st	23rd	300	"	300
																..."	

PRIYĀ DAS,
Good Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD :
The 1st March, 1886. }

PRINTED AT THE H. W. R. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

(931)



卷之三